

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.  
1st Dist.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;  
2nd Dist.—ABRAHAM W. HENDRICKS,  
of Jefferson;  
3rd Dist.—SIMON YANDES, of Marion;  
4th Dist.—WM. D. GRISWOLD, of Vigo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.  
WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd.

TREASURER OF STATE.  
JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph.

AUDITOR OF STATE.  
ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.  
WILLIAM A. PEEBLE, of Randolph.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.  
SILAS COLGROVE.

FOR SHERIFF.  
WM. M. CAMPBELL.

FOR AUDITOR.  
ELISHA GARRETT.

FOR TOLLENTINE.  
JOHN W. JARRIGAN.

FOR COMMISSIONER.  
HICKS K. WRIGHT.

The Weather and the Farming Prospects—No Cause for Alarm.

In order to lay before our readers a great lecture or sermon on a great subject to the whole human race at any time past or present, and peculiarly great and important to the people of this country and for which we bespeak a careful reading by every one who takes up this paper, we have crowded off our usual Agricultural department from the fourth page. Nothing of trivial import would have induced us to do this at the present time as it is one peculiar interest to the farmer. On his success hang the comfort, ease and success of all of us. His interest must not be neglected in this Journal.

The general, extreme, and, to appearance, never-going-to-end wet has thrown our farmers, and with them all the rest of us very generally into the "dumps." Not so much just here, but in other parts of the country the wheat and other growing crops have been very much injured, at any rate in places, by continuous overflowing by washing away, and in the case of wheat, in some places they say by the fly. But we will make some allowance for croaking. The season is so far advanced and very little done yet in the way of planting the spring crops, or even preparing for them; and the prospect ahead—we are almost afraid to contemplate it. Really, there is some excuse for discouragement.

But we have great resources of which to avail ourselves. It would be a heavy blow to our commerce, to our banks and to our finance every way, to lose a corn crop, and yet we had better know it at the beginning than at the close of the season. In this way we can avail ourselves of other crops that we are too much neglecting. We are to see seed time and harvest continuously, but perhaps that does not mean that we shall raise the "Indian corn" and produce swine for the rest of the world everlasting. These articles were not "staple products" at the time this cheering promise was made to man. Perhaps we could live and grow fat enough for comfort without either. Yet it is not probable that we will be put to the trial, though it might be well for us. The corn did not grow last season till after this time; it was stunted and dwarfed and then in many neighborhoods we had a considerable drought and finally a very early frost. Yet after all we had "oceans" of corn if it only could have been taken care of in the proper season. With all our bad farming, neglect in sowing seed properly, and "wet spells" and "droughts" the corn crop has never failed us, and we don't believe it need now. We are cheered with the belief that the rain is now exhausted (we have had three days of bright glorious sunshine). Our farmers and their teams are well rested. As soon as their dryest ground will do they will start the plow—run a furrow and then turn it back and throw up a third, making a ridge ("listing")—This he does across his field 34 feet apart for the rows one way, and "marks" with a lighter plow across them and plants his corn, probably soaked to sprouting before hand. In this way the hill is all right and the "balks," or spaces, can be broken out while the corn is coming up. It will then be just the growing season for corn and it will shoot right up. To "work" the crop the usual number of times the plow will have to be kept going constantly, and this will keep the ground in a loosed state, so that the air can permeate it and the rains can carry every particle of manure to the thirsting absorbents of the roots, and you will be astonished to see how it will grow.

The corn generally "makes itself" during July and August, if it has anything of a start and plenty of plowing and hoeing. Thus by doing our part and being favored as we hope to be, with a good late "Indian Summer" this fall, we may yet have the heaviest kind of a crop. And every one knows we can do very well with half a crop. Indeed it was the intention at the commencement, to show that by managing properly and substituting other crops, we can do without the corn; but our article has grown too long. Oats could be sown for weeks yet and be in

no danger of frost and afford feed for stock of all kinds. The white bean, the most nutritious thing that grows out of the ground can be sown or planted for some time yet, and, mixed with other feed, (steamed,) can be fed to all sorts of stock. Then the potato and the numerous tribe of root crops that we are too much neglecting could make out the balance—and here we stop for the present.

About Roads.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Winchester and State Line Turnpike company have got so far in their enterprise as to be ready to elect the directors, with a view of proceeding with the work. This may be regarded as a circumstance of encouraging import; for though there is no part of the country where improvements of the kind are more imperatively needed, or more certain to "pay," the people of our county have been, we hope it will not be wrong for us to say, unaccountably slow in recognizing the fact. And it is confidently believed that the construction of a single good pike into town, from any direction, will lead to the speedy building of others to meet the improvements of the kind in every direction, that will at once lift our county out of the mud, give us clear unobstructed outlets in every direction, and enhance the value of Randolph county Real Estate from 20 to 50 per cent. This result we confidently predict from observation and information derived from other portions of the country. Are not our mud and bad roads sufficient to bluff and terrify the emigrant from any old and improved district, and who has been used to getting around in comfort and with facility?

We do not aver that the stock in turnpikes, even here, will be the best possible investment that could be made, looking simply to the per cent. gains, though they will be as great as almost anywhere. The greatest gain will be in the increased value and salability of your property, the increased facility and comfort of locomotion, and the improvement of the county that will naturally follow, not only in its physical aspects but actually, too, in the moral and intellectual character of the people.

The road now contemplated will give us connection with the eastern portion of our own county and all of Ohio, clear on as far as you wish to go. The people in the vicinity of Lynn, we are told, declare their readiness to meet us half way with the Richmond pike now stopping at that point. This would open up a continuous communication with the whole south and east, that our neighborhood would cheaply purchase by the building of 44 miles of easily made road. This is the road that we, perhaps, the most imperatively need. But the importance of good roads north and west fall but little behind, and in a commercial point of view, and regarding the interests of the town, may be of still greater importance. And in reference to the last mentioned we have comfortable assurance that the ability to make them is amply felt by the citizens interested, and that they will not long lie in obsolescence when the importance of the work is once clearly apprehended and appreciated.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and Mr. Hughes, of our own State, had a sort of wordy bout in the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. Mr. Harris denounced a personal statement made by Mr. Hughes as false. Mr. Hughes called him a liar. Mr. Harris repeated "it is false," and you can wear it at your pleasure. Hughes sent a challenge. Harris accepted it. Through the influence of friends the challenge was temporarily "suspended" for the purpose of "explanation."

At the opening of the session in the House, on Monday, Mr. Savage stated that acting as the friend of Hughes in the matter, he had seen Mr. Polk, the friend of Mr. Harris, and they had come to the opinion that no hostile meeting was necessary (!) and that the difficulty had been settled on terms honorable to both gentlemen.

The account the telegraph gives of the matter "is that the offensive language was withdrawn, by each, in the order it was uttered." They both took it all back; and thus the business was amicably adjusted.

Doing in Congress.

In the House, June 1st, the committee ordered to consider the memorial of American Artists was announced to consist of Messrs. Marshall, of Ky., Keit, Taylor, of N. Y., Morris, Pa., and Pendleton. The Indian Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, also the bill for the support of three regiments of volunteers. Yeas 101; Nays 66.

J. Glancy Jones attempted to introduce a joint resolution providing for the next session of Congress to commence on the 2nd Monday in November. Objection being made he withdrew his proposition, and the House proceeded to discuss the Fort Snelling deficiency.

In the Senate the miscellaneous appropriation bill was under consideration.

Mr. Mason reported a bill authorizing the Executive to employ a Naval force to protect the rights of our citizens from outrages by foreign nations, having a special reference to those of Southern and central America. Ma-

son, Gwin and Houston, of Texas, argued immediate action that the concurrence of the other House might be had before adjournment.

Mr. Lawrence objected strongly—was unwilling to involve the country in war with all the nations of America south of our own; and Mr. Shideell offered an amendment to authorize the President in certain cases to suspend the neutrality laws.

A motion of Mr. Seward that the public lands in Kansas be not offered for sale till the expiration of one year from the 1st of November next, was negatived. Yeas 17 nays 34.

The Appropriation bill was debated at length by the friends of Internal Improvements, and especially the North-Western Senators. Great efforts were made in favor of Western and North-Western rivers and harbors but with no success.

The session was protracted to a late hour, and persistent efforts were made to defeat the appropriation bill or prolong the session. The resolution relative to the British aggressions was made the order for Saturday noon.

Mr. Houston tried to bring up the Mexican protectorate question. If the Government did not interpose "in the name of outraged humanity," men would be found to do it on their own responsibility. He might participate in the business himself, and it would neither be filibustering nor marauding. He wanted an expression by yeas and nays, whether Congress intended to do any thing or not. The resolution was defeated.

June 2nd the Senate was engaged in considering and voting down motions and amendments to the appropriation bill relating to the Tariff, Harbors, &c; but there was no final action.

In the House the debate on the Fort Snelling deficiency was resumed. After a long discussion two unsuccessful attempts were made to table the whole subject, and it was finally left unsettled.

The British aggression business was talked over again with considerable show of spunk.

Mr. Clay asked and was excused from serving on the committee of foreign affairs.

The House amended the Senates resolution for the extension of the Session by substituting Thursday next which passed. Adjourned.

Senate—Mr. Seward's resolution to extend the Session to 21st was first carried, and then Mr. Hamilton's amendment to adjourn on the 16th. Mr. Johnson, of Ark., moved a reconsideration but the motion was lost. So if the House concur, the adjournment is fixed for that day.

Some unsuccessful motions were made, when a resolution was adopted to place Key West on the Florida Coast in a defensible condition. The Senate adjourned, having received evening sessions.

June 4th, House—The bill confirming settlers in their rights of preemption in Ill., was passed, and the House concurred in the Senates amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill after striking out the proviso confirming the appropriation strictly to the fiscal year ending June 1859.

Mr. Boeck, of Virginia, made an attempt to introduce a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make a large addition to our war vessels, but objection was made and the House refused to suspend the rules.

Senate—Mr. Kennedy's bill for the establishment of a steam ship line between New York and Baltimore, Philadelphia and Europe, was read the first time and referred to the post office committee.

Mr. Douglas reported against the organization of Decatur.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment of the resolution for adjournment proposing to adjourn on the 10th (to-day) consequently we are about through with Congressional proceedings for a while.

June 5th, Senate—Mr. Bigler made a motion to extend the session to the 21st. Laid over.

Mr. Houston announced the death of his colleague and made a kind of biographical speech concerning his career. Proceeding to pay a feeling eulogium to the memory of the deceased, he burst into tears and sat down. Other Senators contributed their expressions of esteem.

June 7th, Senate—Bills were passed granting pensions to the widows of Gens. Jones and Gaines. Mr. Shideell proposed to limit the pension to the period of widowhood—not agreed to.

Mr. Toombs bitterly opposed the granting of the pensions. Mrs. Gains occupied a seat in the gallery and is supposed to have been greatly edified by the debate.

The Naval appropriation bill was taken up and motions made to strike out some very happy and sarcastic remarks asking where are the war spirits of a few days ago? Where was Toombs? Where was Douglas whose bill to clothe the President with extraordinary powers lies on the table? These spirits had left no margin for any gentleman to follow in their wake, unless the president should give orders for the capture of the whole British Navy.

Mr. Toombs reiterated "The United States could whip the world."

Mr. Hammond did not regard this as a war measure. Our Navy was miserably inefficient as compared with that of other nations. "Every stump

orator in the country insists on our taking Cuba and wiping out Spain; yet Spain has a larger Navy than ours." No final action.

The House passed the bill providing for keeping and distributing all public documents through the Secretary of the Interior; and then, on motion of J. Glancy Jones, went into committee of the Whole on the Senates 64 amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill. After a long discussion of the amendments and agreeing to some the committee rose.

Pending a motion of Mr. Haskins on the Willets point case the House adjourned.

CONCLUSION OF TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senate—Mr. Wilson and others made remarks in reference to the Gulf difficulties and the Navy project, after which Mr. Hale's amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Douglas made a long war speech. A war must decide not only England's right of search on the sea, but her right to tread the soil of the American continent. Mr. Davis replied. He never belonged to the war party in time of peace, nor to the peace party in time of war.

Mr. Clingman's gun boat amendment was lost after a long discussion, 34 to 12.

Mr. Green proposed to empower the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal, for the speedy redress of wrongs and outrages; to continue in force till the meeting of Congress.—Mr. Trumbull objected to deputing the war making power to the president that was properly voted in Congress. Motion lost, yeas 6 nays 40.

The original amendment for ten sloops was then voted on and lost 24 to 20.

Mr. Malory renewed his proposition for the construction of five Screw Steam Sloops and one paddle wheel Steamer at a cost of \$1,200,000.—Carried 18 to 17.

After the adoption of a resolution of Mr. Crittenden's that the larger vessels be named after the States, and smaller ones after the towns and cities. The bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

TOBACCO—No. 2.

What it is Chemically and Toxicologically.

It was assumed in the former article that every body knows tobacco so far as its general appearance and physical properties are concerned. The green herb, however, is a different thing in appearance to the "manufactured" article of commerce. Its preparation for use has claimed the efforts of art, and considerable ingenuity has been employed to deprive it of its more disgusting properties and render it less obnoxious to the natural taste—with something of success, no doubt.

It is an annual plant, growing, when cultivated in its native clime and in a good soil, from three to six feet high, with numerous long, broad leaves. These contain the active principle in the greatest abundance and are the portion mostly used in commerce.

Perhaps there are few things growing out of the earth more repulsive to the animal, and unperturbed human senses. There are said to be but three animals in the whole kingdom that can endure it at all: one is the common tobacco worm, and a loathsome and disgusting animal called the African goat, who eat it, and God-like man, who uses it in every way in which he can introduce it into his system, and, without destroying himself at once, obtain its peculiar effects on his nervous system and mind, which, after it becomes habitual, he comes to "enjoy." It evidently has no natural relation to the animal life in general, except to injure and destroy. It is instant death on all vermin, and many instances are on record where very small quantities have destroyed animals and children, when applied externally for this purpose. This is owing to a peculiar principle, which the all searching eye of the chemist has found it to contain.

WHAT IT IS CHEMICALLY.

We will not detain the reader to follow the steps of the process of analysis. Suffice it to say tobacco is found to contain a peculiar acid, very volatile, colorless, and, as generally seen, oily substance, on which its toxic and narcotic properties depend. It is an alkaloid, and bears the same relation to the tobacco in substance that quina does to the crude Peruvian bark. Morphia to the black tenebrous opium, and strychnine to the nuxvomica, or "dog-buttons." By nice manipulation, with the best of apparatus, it can be obtained in the crystalline form, but it has so strong an affinity for water that it is difficult to keep it so. It is also exceedingly volatile in its detached condition, though in its natural combination in the herb, where it is combined with an excess of acid, it loses its volatility in a great measure. Still every one knows that the smell of the common article will effect the nerves of some very unpleasantly, and that simply passing a field or manufactory of the article has produced great sickness with alarming depression and languor in persons unused to it. The principle we have been describing was named Nicotine, in honor of Nicot or Nicotinus, who carried it from Lisbon to France as formerly noticed. It might be mentioned that some chemists have thought they discovered a peculiar empyreumatic oil in tobacco very similar in its qualities to Nicotia. This may be so, or it may have been an impure solution of Nicotine; and we proceed at once to what more concerns every one,—to the consideration of

WHAT IT IS TOXICOLOGICALLY.

Speaking of Nicotine, or Nicotia as it should now be called, Dr. G. B. Wood, one of the most "invincible" medical authorities in the world, uses the following language: "In its action on the nervous system it is one of the most virulent poisons known. A drop of it in concentrated solution was sufficient to destroy a dog, and small birds perished at the approach of a tube containing it."

Of the empyreumatic oil the same author says: "Mr. Brodie found it to be a most virulent poison. A single drop in the rectum of a cat killed it in five minutes." Mr. Brodie applied one drop of the oil to the tongue of a cat; it produced convulsions and accelerated breathing. Five minutes after it lay down on its side with slight convulsive movements. In fifteen minutes it seemed recovering, when another drop was applied to the tongue and it died in two minutes."

We give a few condensed extracts from Prof. R. D. Mussey's account of some experiments of his own with the "distilled oil of tobacco" in 1833:

A small drop was rubbed on the tongue of a large cat. It uttered piteous cries and frothed at the mouth—pupils dilated, respiration laborious. In 24 minutes vomiting and staggering. In 4, evacuations, the cries continued—voice hoarse and unnatural. In 5, repeated attempts at vomiting. In 7, respiration improved. At this time another drop was applied. The eyes closed, the cries ceased, breathing suffocative and convulsed. In one minute the ears in rapid convulsive motion, and presently the convulsive actions extend over the body and limbs. In three minutes the animal fell senseless; and several similar experiments were made on cats with very similar results.

In the tip of the nose of a mouse, a small puncture was made with a surgeon's needle beveled with the oil of tobacco. The little animal from the

insertion of this small portion of the poison fell into a violent agitation, and was dead in six minutes. The Professor extended his experiments to dogs with results similar to those already narrated. After death the muscular organs were found contracted and rigid, the blood dark and fluid.

Tobacco could no doubt claim its hecatombs of victims of the genus Homo. It could scarcely be otherwise when it is so powerfully "rubbed on the tongues" of countless myriads every hour in every day. But the only instance in which we have known it used with the object of homicide, was in the case of the Count and Countess Bocarme of Belgium, who procured the death of the Count's brother by this means some eight years since. The case excited considerable interest at the time from its novelty. It appeared on the trial that the Count had prepared the Nicotine himself, and chosen it as his instrument because he supposed it could not be detected in the body of his victim. But M. Stas, a Belgian chemist, obtained distinct evidence of its presence on the application of suitable tests, and the Count was found guilty, and executed.

The circumstance led to some interesting experiments that we hope the reader will excuse us for noticing as they confirm those of our own countrymen, and others. We wish to clear up the ground and establish our points as we go.

EXPERIMENTS OF M. VLEMINCKX OF BRUSSELS.

One drop killed a sparrow in 25 seconds. 4 drop killed another in 40 seconds. 2 drops killed a cock, of large size, in 40 seconds. 2 drops killed a small dog in 24 minutes. 1 drop was placed on the conjunctiva of a dog; he soon fell after tottering about, and eventually recovered. Another, and larger dog, was treated with six drops; he fell into convulsions; vinegar was poured down his throat, he threw it up and finally recovered.

In these cases (from London Lancet, 1851), inspection showed the most constant pathological changes to be, congestion of the pia mater, (innermost membrane of the brain), and very intense congestion of the lungs.

The newspapers report that the President is sending a little army of office-holders to Kansas, to argue the people into accepting the Leecompton Constitution. Other officials are already stamping Congressional districts in the Free States in favor of Leecomptonism. The Philadelphia Press Washington correspondent says:

"The idea of sending a gang of office-holders to Kansas, to ask the people to accept the Kansas bribe, is really being acted upon. I tried to get the names, but failed. A very intelligent gentleman assures me, however, that a party has gone forward. Was there ever such infatuation and fatality? These travelling auctioneers, who go, with hammer in hand, to knock down the people's rights, 'for so much trash as could be grasped thus,' will be understood and exposed. They will circulate like marked men—each with his price on his back. A novel idea, of sending out a set of Washington officials to ask the people of Kansas to accept a base bribe! Who invented it? Congress is working steadily and rapidly, but I do not think they can adjourn on the 7th of June. They have little or no margin for legislative filibustering."

Notwithstanding the invitation of the Washington Star, some of the Anti-Leecompton Democrats refuse to come into the fold.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.—At the last General conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Nashville, the rule heretofore maintained by the Church against the buying and selling of slaves, was repealed, by an overwhelming vote; and the clergy of that church are now as free to engage in the African slave trade as are any of the people of the South. We applaud this movement with all our soul, as one step in that movement which looks to the ultimate proclamation that slavery is not only economically right, but that it is religiously so, too. When the church thus advances, the signs of the times are really bright for the South; and if we could only rid ourselves of the conservatives who are constantly depressing slavery as a political evil, the question of greatest importance to our people would soon be settled; and we should have Africans brought into the country by ship loads. They would not be brought as they now are, in prison ships, subject to all manner of evil treatment; but they would come as valuable property should come in the best possible plight, and ready for the slave market.—Jefferson (La.) Journal.

I understand that it is the declared intention of Bright of Indiana, who is one of the squatters in the U. States Senate from that State, to resign his place, if his party succeeds in getting the next legislature, in order to be legally elected. This is an acknowledgment that he was not legally elected, and therefore is not entitled to the seat. Which the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have, without reason, awarded to him and his colleague Fitch.—Wash. correspondent N. Y. Post.

And what if the Republicans carry the Legislature? Then, of course, Mr. Bacon, the Great Bogus, will not reign. Big Bogus must keep a sharp eye to windward. Old Joe Wright is coming home. Bright's adroit exile of old Joe to Berlin, will not run much longer.—Cin. Commercial.

The following story is current in Virginia:

The Baptists were baptizing some converts; they finished by baptizing an old negro (a slave). The parson, not thinking as much of his soul as of the white portion of his converts, let him drop and made his own way to shore, and sitting on a stump, remarked: "That some gentleman's nigger would get killed by such foolishness yet."

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PHYSIOLOGICAL ESSAY—No. 3.

BY MRS. L. M. FARLAND.

The Skin.

We have seen that the muscles are amply qualified for their office, that of motion and protection, yet they, in turn, must be protected, for we find they cannot endure exposure to the wind and rain, the storm and sun.—The skin is the covering provided.—To the careless observer it is only skin; but to the reflecting mind it proves a God. It demonstrates, as we will show by and by, the essential attributes of Deity, wisdom, benevolence and justice.

We find by a close examination, that there are two skins. The outer one is like a very thin shaving of soft, clear horn; it is semi-transparent; we can almost see through it. We perceive no veins or blood vessels, and if we cut it we feel no pain, hence we learn that those ready tattlers, the sensitive nerves, do not pass into its structure. In its lower surface is embodied the paint or coloring matter which gives the hue to the different races of men. Under this is the true skin which contains arteries, veins, nerves, lymphatics, oil-glands and tubes. A great deal of machinery to be woven into so thin a fabric. It required a skillful hand to weave this web in which every thread is a machine capable of performing its work without disarranging the work of any other machine. The structure of the skin proves the wisdom of the artisan to be all wisdom, or in the highest possible degree perfect.

We will glance at the uses of the different constituents of the true skin, and here we prove the benevolence of God. The nerves, by instantly apprising the brain, enable us to ward off injury. They are a merciful provision, and that they do not like the oil and perspiratory tubes pass through the outer skin, is also a proof of benevolence, for were this the case, we should constantly suffer from contact with external bodies. Even the holding of a book would cause us exquisite pain.

The arteries and veins divide and subdivide into minute, hair-like vessels called capillaries which permeate every portion of the skin as is proved by the fact that you cannot prick any portion of the true skin without opening a blood vessel. These give vitality to the skin, but are unnecessary for the outer skin, and hence do not pass into it. If we examine the cuticle or outward skin through a microscope, we shall find that it is full of holes, commonly called pores. There are the extremities of the perspiratory and oil tubes. The oil-glands secrete an oil which by means of little tubes passes out to lubricate the surface of the cuticle. When this oil is obstructed the skin often becomes dry and peels off. The oil prevents too great an absorption of moisture from the atmosphere, as well as of poisonous vapors. It also assists in the removal of waste matter. It gives softness to the skin and a glossy appearance to the hair. In examining the oil-tubes we are strongly reminded of the necessity of cleanliness; the necessity of bathing, not the hands and face only, but the entire surface of the skin. Dust and foreign matter from the clothing, readily adhere to the oily surface and often clog the apertures of the oil-tubes so as to prevent the oil from passing out upon the surface of the skin.

To obtain an estimate of the value of the perspiratory system, Prof. Wilson counted the perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, pupils of the fingers and the heel, and found an average of two thousand eight hundred to the square inch. Now each hand tube is about a quarter of an inch long and the number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary height and bulk twenty-five hundred, it follows that the number of pores is seven million, and the length of perspiratory tube nearly twenty-eight miles.—What an immense drainage!

The perspiratory glands separate from the blood a portion of the waste matter of the system, and this is carried off through the skin in the form of vapor. From twenty to forty ounces thus pass off every twenty-four hours. But if the little pores are sealed over with dirt the impure matter cannot escape and must be carried back into the system inducing disease. Many a headache is caused by obstructed perspiration. Contagious diseases are most prevalent and most fatal among those who pay least attention to cleanliness. Here we find proof of the justice of the Infinite Mind. We find a perfect system of rewards and punishment. If the skin is kept free from impurities, exposed to a proper degree of light, covered with appropriate clothing and shielded from noxious vapors, health and happiness (aside from other causes) are the reward. If otherwise disease in some form brings the penalty.

For the Journal.

The Action of the Tract Society—Slavery Triumphant.

The history of the past year is full of momentous revelations as regards the power and influence of American Slavery. It was expected by many that the alarming exhibitions of its rapacity and cruelty, and the means which it has employed to increase its power and extend its domain, would

at least arouse to action that portion of our people who profess to be religious and moral. Could it be possible that after witnessing the bloody scenes in Kansas, the entire surrender of the Executive and all his patronage to the behests of Slavery-propagandists, and the final consummation of their grand scheme of iniquity in the "English swindle," and the prodigious expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars in doing infinitely worse than nothing, could it be possible that after all these outrages, the legitimate fruits of Slavery, any great body of professing Christians, would recede from any former position they had taken touching the "moral evils and vices growing out of this institution." We shall see. The American Tract Society met in New York City, May 12th, and as was anticipated they had a very stormy session,—a scene of confusion and disorder that would have disgraced any political or secular meeting that ever came together. Should the publishing committee be sustained for disobeying the plain instructions of the Society's last meeting, was the great question to be settled. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio, (Episcopalian), moved the adoption of the report of the committee, in which they had at great length, argued in favor of their policy of inaction. The Bishop's speech is quite lengthy. He was opposed to publishing any thing upon the subject of Slavery, as it would be impossible to publish a tract on that subject that would meet the approbation of all evangelical Christians. The Rev. Dr. Tyng was in favor of sustaining the committee in their course, but was also in favor of reaffirming the resolutions of 1857, and that from and after this meeting the committee should publish tracts on the evils growing out of the existence of Slavery. Judge Jessup, of Penn., occupied nearly the same position as Dr. Tyng. He wished this meeting to say that the resolutions of last year were not understood, which should palliate the action of the committee. Dr. Betune was opposed to all this agitation and excitement, and said it must be stopped. He said if the North wished to publish a tract on the evils growing out of Slavery—adultery for instance, let a tract be prepared upon that subject and sent South without saying anything about Slavery. He threatened the agitators with law and otherwise tried to intimidate them, which was received with great applause by a large majority of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Dennison, of North Carolina, said that he thought the adoption of Bishop McIlvain's resolution would restore the confidence of the South; that the Clergy of the South would attend to their own business and instruct masters in their duties to servants; they wanted no help from the North, and he was astonished to think that the publishing committee should think of sending South such a tract as "Duties of Masters to Servants"—the emissaries who brought it would have done so at the risk of their necks. It was with much diffidence that any one opposed to the action of the Society could get to speak. But Dr. Cheever, of New York, and Dr. Bacon, of Connecticut, were finally permitted to speak, and spoke boldly of the duty of the Society to publish against Slavery as a sin against God and a crime against man. But it had no apparent effect upon the action of the Society. John Jay, Esq., of New York City, offered a resolution, That nothing issued by the publishing committee should express or imply the Christian lawfulness of the system of American Slavery, which was laid on the table. There were several amendments proposed to Bishop McIlvain's motion to approve the action of the committee, but amidst great confusion and uproar the previous question was demanded and the Bishop's motion carried by a large majority. Thus the Society refused to reaffirm the resolutions of 1857 on Slavery. Henceforth, unless the Society improves in righteousness, the South need not fear tracts from them against Slavery, and the North need not expect it. Rev. N. H. Adams, of Boston, who went South and discovered that Uncle Tom's Cabin was all a lie,—that Slavery was a divine institution, and then wrote the "South Side View of Slavery" was retained on the executive committee, a large majority voting in his favor.

What the American Tract Society has refused to do and other things in that connection will be the subject of another article.

X. Y. Z.

The friends of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave him a public supper in this city last week, Wednesday evening.—National Era.

Another batch of children from the Five Points Mission, in New York, started for the West on Friday last.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. S. H. Lucas, Mr. LAMAR SUMNER and Miss SARAH E. MANN, both of Ward township.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. S. Stephens, Mr. ALBERT T. HARRIS and Miss MARIAN H. BRYLER, all of the vicinity of Huntsville.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

ASCOBENED from the subscriber, living in Sloneys Creek Township, Randolph county, Indiana, on the 31st day of May, Isaac Thornburg, an indentured apprentice to the farming